## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

#### JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

Letters and packages should be properly sealed

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be re turned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE BURLESQUE BE-

PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty fourth street. LA BELLE HELENE.

WALLACK'S THEATRS, Broadway and 15th street OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-Humper Dumper,

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDERS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 4th street.-Rossini's Posthe

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery-

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway. -ELIZE HOLT'S BURLESGUE COMPANY - PARIS; OR, THE JUDGMENT. THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—Rosinson Causo

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -- Comic Skrtches

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIO-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-GRAND CON HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, \*Brooklyn.-Hoot.gr's

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLOR., No. 765 Broadway. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, April 30, 1869.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classifi-

### THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN WILL future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

## THE NEWS.

# Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 20. The debates in the English Parliament yesterday

were interesting. The subject of the late disturbances in Ireland attracted some degree of attention. The statement of the English Minister in China tha the Chinese government did not desire progress was denied by the member for Chatham. Mr. Disraen's proposed amendment of the Irish Church bill was rejected. The 1,000 guinea stake at the Newmarket races yesterday was won by Scottish Queen.

Serious riots occurred in Londonderry, Ireland, on Wednesday, between the Catholics and Orange party. The police were called out to suppress it. and two men were killed and a number of others

The law declaring the city of Prague, Austria, in a state of siege has been withdrawn. Quiet has been

The majority of the members of the Spanish Cortes are becoming tired of temporizing, and now desire a decisive movement for the appointment of a king. The republicans want a republic

it is rumored that the Swiss authorities have requested Mazzini to leave the country. His conf sion with the recent conspiracies discovered in Italy is the assigned cause.

The German steamship Germania, Captain Kier which arrived here yesterday from Hamburg and Havre, brought no news of importance.

# Cubn.

Valmaseda is reported to have issued orders a Ravamo, directing that every male Cuban over fifteen years of age found away from home withou good cause shall be executed, every house where white flag is not displayed shall be reduced to go to Bayamo or Jiguani or be taken there by force. harbor of Havana, recently refused to release a and his staff found it necessary to address them per allowed to go. The insurgents are working actively are suffering from sickness.

# The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday bills were passed regulating the term of office of notaries public; relative to improving several avenues in Brooklyn, and regulat-ing the preparation of medical prescriptions. The ir bill came up for a third reading and was laid on the table by a vote of 13 to 13, the President vot ing "Aye," but it was afterwards recommitted. The election of a Regent of the University took place and choice of John A. Griswold. The nomination of a Commissioner of Metropolitan Police was then proceeded with, and Henry Smith was nominated by a vote of 17 against 13 for O wald Ottendorfer. The General Appropriation but was reported, and after being amended was ordered to a third reading. Bills for the extension of Madison avenue, relative to Gowanus canal and for other pur poses were also ordered to a third reading. The New York Sheriff's bill, as it came from the Assem bly, was stricken out and a substitute was reported providing for certain additional fees for the sale of real estate under judgments or decrees.

In the Assembly Police Commissioner Acton's resignation was received. Bills were reported to widen West street from Battery place to Hammond street; amending the act consolidating Williams-burg and Brooklyn, and incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Passenger Transit Company. Bills re quiring the East river Ferry companies to take certain precautions against passengers falling over-board, and regulating the sale of theatre tickets, were reported. A minority report granting Reser voir square for the armories of the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments was submitted, but subsequently the bill was rejected. Mr. Henry Smith then received the nomination for Police Commissioner by a vote of 73 to Ottendorfer, and Mr. Griswold the nomination for Regent of the University, elry have been of two and three thousand.

The joint convention of the two Houses was then | dollars' worth each time.

held and Messrs. Smith and Griswold were declared selected to the respective positions. Two veto messages, relative to unimportant bills, were received from the Governor, one of which was sustained and the other was laid on the table. A bill was reported to prohibit steam on the Second Avenue Railroad, and on motion certain amendments which pro-hibited the use of steam or locomotive engines any-where in New York city were stricken out. The bill to repay money illegally collected by the Health Com-missioners was also reported. A long report was missioners was also reported. A long report was submitted by the committee investigating the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and a bill in reference to the matter was introduced. The City Hall Park for the new Post Office was passed.

President Grant and his wife, with Secretary Borie, Attorney General Hoar, Mr. Evarts and seve-ral other persons of distinction at the capital, visited Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington yester-day. This was the first time the President had ever sited the place, and be appeared strongly im-essed with the sacred associations connected with Among the other visitors who came down in the omer costume.

ark yesterday Mrs. Jeannette P. Heath made a speech and was elected one of the vice presidents by acclamation. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and

adjourned yesterday without having made any n nations, it being generally admitted that the con-servative vote should be cast for Walker, the con-About one hundred lodges of Arrapahoes are nov

Fork of the Arkansas. They are only waiting the arrival of the Cneyennes. The Indians who have refused to go upon reservations are committing depre-dations again, and are probably only waiting fur-

General Sherman was at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and presented the graduating officers of the artillery school with their diplomas.

gerty, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, who died in a cell in the Forty-third precinct station house, on the night of the 12th inst., was concluded yesterday. The jury find that death was indirectly caused by violence at the hands of Dennis M. Eagan, a liquo dealer, and officer John Hennessy. They also se verely censure Captain Rhodes, and report that great brutality is exercised towards prisoners by the officers and employés at the station house.

Additional afflidavits were made yesterday before

Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, against Mrs. Mary C. Miller, the confessed perpetrator of the late hote robberies. She promises to use her utmost endea-vors to effect a restoration of the stolen property to its owners. Mr. Keys and Mrs. Lynch, alleg ceivers of the stolen valuables, each gave ball in \$2,000 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Judd was released.

General Patrick H. Jones was sworn in as Post. master of this city yesterday and gave bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000. He will assume the duties on Saturday.

Secretary Boutwell, of the Treasury Department visited the Stock Exchange yesterday and made a

speech to the members present.

The Inman line steamship City of Paris, Captain
James Kennedy, will leave pier 45 North river at ten A. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Liverpool via Queenstown. The European mails by her will close at the Post Office at eight o'clock in the morning. The General Transatlantic Company's steam Pereire, Captain Duchesne, will sail at ten A. M. May 1, from pier No. 50 North river, for Brest and

The National line steamship Louisiana, Captain Thomas, will leave pier 47 North river at nine A. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Liverpool, calling

Havre. The mails for France will close at the Pos

Office at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Queenstown to land passengers.

The steamship General Meade, Capiain Sampson, of the Merchants' line, will leave pier No. 12 North river at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for New

The stock yesterday was irregular, with wide

### ductuations. Gold advanced to 1344. Prominent Arrivals in the City.

G. W. Schuyler, of Albany; G. N. Whistler, of th Inited States Army, and S. Fancher, of Newburg.

are at the Astor House. Captain M. Leahy and Lieutenant Reynolds, of the United States Army; Robert S. Hale, of the Treasury Department, Washington, and Captain S. C. Kellogg, of the United States Navy, are at the Horrman House

Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; Major Blood, of Montreal, and Dr. William M. White, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

George E. Learnard and E. E. Tenny, of Boston:

rovidence, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Lientenant Commander R. S. Coew, of the United States Navy: Robert Gibson, of Kentucky, and W. of the United States Coast Survey, are the St. Denis Hotel. Eugene Sturtevant, of Boston, is at the Brevoort

Ex-Governor J. L. Gibbs, and Colonel D. W. Bliss,

of Washington, and Dr. George R. Snepherd, of New Haven, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Major L. W. Powell, of Chicago; James H. Breslin,

are at the St. Charles Hotel. J. W. Holden, of North Carolina; Dr. J. & Ayer

of Lowell, Mass., and G. B. Lindemann, of Pennsyl vania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor Jo W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, is also at the St. Nicho ias Hotel, having arrived to fulfil his duties as Pres dent of the Union League of America, which body meets in this city at noon to-fav.

# Prominent Departures

sorge S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, for Washington; R. Y. McAden, General T. L. Clington and D. A. Jenkins, for North Carolina; J. B. Chat and O. R. Griggs, for Washington; Senator King, for Minnesota; L. L. L'Hommedieu and Jesice Mathews, for Cincinnati; Dr. Bishop and Colonel Motbrook, for

THE HERALD IN EGEPT. -Some short time since there appeared in these columns an editorial on ramie, the new textile. As the result of this article we have had a communication from Cairo in the name of several pachae. asking information as to where the seed can be obtained. The soil of Egypt, so favorable to the cultivation of cotton, offers many advantages for the cultivation of ramie. The new textile there may yet be a great success. We mention the circumstance to show what a word in the HERALD can accoraplish, even in the valley of the Nile. The HERALD, in fact, is rapidly becoming the world's newspaper.

THE GAS BILL.-The Gas bill has passed the Assembly, which is a good piece of progress. Should it go through the Senate our citizens, under its provisions, will evidently have some rights. The Board of Examiners will, however, be a well worked body, as, in addition to their regular duties in examination, they are the tribunal for determining points in dispute between the companies and consumers.

QUALIFYING THE PLEASURE. - It would seem that, though life in our city hotels has been found so pleasant that large numbers of citizens permanently board there, the pleasure is not without alloy, in the fact that valuables are thus exposed in no common degree to the dangers of robbery. One operator has just been arrested whose many robberies of jew-

Nothing can exhibit in a stronger light the utter disregard of the party politicians and selfish political managers for the great material interests of the country than the efforts which they are making to induce the President to appoint a distant day for the vote on the constitutions and the elections in the three unreconstructed States. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are the three States in question. In each of these States a constitution has been framed by convention, and in two of them the instrument has to be voted on by the people The constitution of Mississippi has been mitted and rejected by a large majority of the people of that State, not because of an objection to the instrument as a whole, but because of a dislike to a limited number of its proof a dislike to a limited wisely proposes visions. These the President wisely proposes to resubmit for separate voting, and he de to advance the course of legitimate recon struction by having all three of the constitu tions acted on by the people of the respective States at such time as may be best for their interests to hold the elections.

The great question, therefore, is, when will it least interfere with the industry of these States to devote the necessary time and attention to the exciting processes of a general election? Among the republican politicians of Virginia and Texas there are bitter divisions on this question of time, which are entirely animated by the respective chances of the section leaders. Those who consider their chances for nomination and elecgood are desirous that an early tion day shall be named, while those who have been disappointed in obtaining control of the party machinery are clamorous for delay, that they may have more time for intrigue, management and a canvass of the chances for what may turn up. To them the material interests of the country are nothing when weighed in the scale against their petty pockets, and they will urge reasons for delay until they see a chance for their own persona success, if it takes to the day of judgment to

A point which is worthy of examination is the time which the conventions originally set for these elections. The members of every convention come largely from the country, and they always have a keen eye to anything which shall interfere with the labors of husbandry. It is a point of marked interest that all three of the conventions appointed very nearly the same time for their respective elections. Virginia named the 2d of June, Mississippi the 22d of June and Texas the 5th of July. If we look critically into the reasons which led to this harmony of action we shall find that in each State they are intimately connected with the labors of agriculture. In fact, the time selected is that which can best be spared by an agricultural people for the absorbing excitement of a general canvass and election. It is the time when the wheat crop has been harvested and the labors of cultivation of the others are finished and the crops, to use the farmer's phrase, "are laid by." Throughout the three States in question it is the period of the summer rest and of preparation for the great labor of the harvest.

To throw the election forward to a later period of the year would be to throw it into the midst of the harvest labors, to their great derangement, or to postpone it to a still further date, which would make it equivalent to postponing practical reconstruction for another year. No man now advocates a further delay of reconstruction, and if he did so he could only be accepted as a disappointed politician, who hopes to find in further delay and confusion advantage for his mercenary schemes. The question of delay, then, is the one great question: Shall these elections be held during the period of the summer rest, or shall they be thrown into the midst of the harvest labors, to their great derangement and injury? The crops are corn, cotton and tobacco-the great staple of food, and the great basis of our foreign gold exchange. Anything which interferes with these strikes directly at the trade and revenue of the country and commits an injury which cannot be repaired. The excitement and diversion of labor which a general election would cause would be the most effective blow that could be struck at these harvests.

The duty of the President in this emergency is, therefore, plain. He should consider the great material interests of the country first, and the schemes of the party politicians last. Let the Presidential proclamation, then, be issued, assigning a date, not earlier than the middle of Jane or later than the middle of July for the election in the three States in question. Except in the State of Texas there is no question that this will allow ample time for organization and voting, and if the politicians there had not interfered to create hopes of delay the election could very well have been held on the 5th of July, the day named by the constitution. Even now it can be held in July if immediate proclamation be made, and we trust the President will at once confide the duty to General Reynolds to see that it is carried out. Where there is a will there is a way. After the election is over let all parties go to work on the crops and secure for themselves a good harvest. Corn, cotton and tobacco are worth more to the country than all the politicians in it.

MARTIAL LAW IN CURA. - Count Valmaseda. who commands the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department of Cuba, has issued an order containing three clauses which, for cruelty of intent and condensation of cruelty by expression, rivals any of the persecuting pronunciamientos ever published by his countrymen. It is decreed by the Count that native males over fifteen years old absent from home without cause shall be executed; any dwelling not displaying a white flag shall be burned; all women away from their homes shall be forced to report at certain headquarters. This is certainly a wretched system of rule for a republican government in Madrid. The Cubans must come into the Union and be free,

ANOTHER LAW IN THE WAY .- Grant finds law a most troublesome thing. Scarcely has the difficulty with his desired Secretary of the Treasury passed out of thought than another law is found to interfere with another appointment. His recently appointed Governor of New Mexico cannot be installed on account of the provisions of the law against rebels holdCount Bismarck and Protection to German

It appears that the convention recently made between Prussia and the United States, and having for its object the better protection of German emigrants on shipboard, has so far been a failure. So, at least, Count Bismarck stated in the Prussian Diet on Wednesday. The principal difficulty, it seems, has been in establishing an international tribunal for the adjudication of the cases of complaint arising under the treaty. According to the original plan such cases were to be submitted to a body of four commissioners, two of whom were to be appointed by the United States and two by Prussia. What steps have been taken to carry out the original plan we know not. It does not seem to us that there should be any insuperable difficulty in coming to a mutual understanding as to the character and composition of a tribunal whose judgment should be final. Considering the swelling tide of immigration which is rolling towards these shores from North Germany it is manifestly the duty of both governments to give the matter their serious consideration. Such a tribunal is rendered all the more a necessity by the atrocities recently perpetrated in emigrant vessels on the high seas. In these days the injured emigrant should know where to seek redress, and should be able to obtain it

### Mayor Hall on City Improvement

Here is what the Mayor says may be done if the Legislature will accord justice to this city in the matter of appropriation, and so make improvement possible :-- "Under such justice our river fronts would be patterned after the Thames embankments: the Park could be converted into a plaza: Fifth avenue, from Washington square to the Central Park, might be covered with concrete in order to afford a safe and comparatively noiseless carriage thoroughfare; our wretched cobblestone pavements could be covered with concrete; Sixth avenue would be cut through from Minetta lane to West Broadway; First and Second avenues might be opened to Chatham square; suspension bridges could be constructed over the channels each side of Blackwell's Island, with a centre arch resting on the Island, so as to allow railway trains and teams from Long Island entrance into the city; the sidewalk in Fulton street adjoining St. Paul's Church could be thrown into the roadway for vehicular relief, and Ann street opened." Here is a vision! What the answer of the party men will be we can all conceive. If all the money is spent in improving the city what will improve their fortunes?

GOVERNMENT SALES OF GOLD. - Secretary Boutwell yesterday took what may be termed the first step in his career as fiduciary agent of the government. He sold a million dollars of gold and ran the price up about threequarters of one per cent. True, it might have zone higher had he not sold, but we have the absolute fact nevertheless that it did go up. It is rather a bad beginning for his adminis tration. He begins to sell gold just as the May interest, some twenty millions, is coming out of the Treasury. He ought to have sold it long ago, when the importing merchants were at the mercy of the gold "bulls" and had to pay interest at the rate of a quarter per cent per day. He sells only a million now and is represented to be anxious not to disturb the money market by selling a larger amount, which would withdraw so much currency. Instead of experimenting in this way he should at once put in operation the provisions of the Sinking Fund law or lend the surplus gold to the merchants. In either case he would effect a clear saving to the country of six millions per annum.

BACK TO THE OLD PLACE AGAIN. -Thurlow Weed, the abdicated lobby king, is about to retire to a farm on the shore of one of the pretty lakes of Western New York, in the region where the lucky hit of Morgan the first is still cherished, and likewise the memory Jo Smith.

FATAL RIOTS IN IRELAND. -The city of Londonderry, the seat of the first English "plantation" in Ireland, was the scene yesterday of a fearful party and religious faction -one of the lasting curses of that island. Catholies and Orangemen met in armed collision: the police charged both, two men being killed and several wounded. The disturbance became fearful, and quiet was not restored until the town was occupied by military. England has observed the divide et impera system of government in Londonderry for centuries, and is now reaping the truits.

EDMONDS ON MUMLER.-Judge Edmonds is clearly an expert in regard to spirits, and his testimony, so far as it goes, is good evidence against Mumler. He says that he can see spirits. His eyes are educated to it. He saw the spirit of Judge Talmadge, and even saw through it, though this seeing through judges is no easy matter. Now, his was the only evidence in regard to spirits that was clearly affirmative on this trial, and it proves that the spirits did not appear for Mumler's pictures, and therefore that they were not taken by spiritual aid. Judge Edmonds positively swore that he can see spirits; that he did not see any when in Mumler's gallery to have his picture taken, and yet when the pictures were produced there were the pictures of the spirits, as Mumler makes them. Mumler's counsel will no doubt move to exclude his testimony as that of a man who has illu-

ONE OF THE JOBS. - Already the new Collector finds that he has got into a queer nest of jobbery, no doubt. The last appeal to him on the part of the merchants is that they may be permitted to remove their packages from the public store by their own carmen. Strange as it may seem, certain carmen have a quasi monopoly of this business by official favor.

ONE LITTLE INDIAN, TWO LITTLE INDIAN, THREE LITTLE INDIAN BOYS .- Practical Kansas and Nebraska have had some acquaintance with the Indians, their neighbors, know what is good for Indians and for themselves, and politely request the President not to send any shad-bellied Americans to them, but to try his experiments elsewhere.

THEY WERE SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN. -The copperhead politicians, in supposing that the hero of Chattanooga would never recognize the equal rights of the chatty nigger.

Women's Dress Reform in Washington-

Presidentess Doctress Mary Walker, of the District of Columbia, and Doctress Lydia Sayre Hasbrouck, of Syracuse, N. Y., in blouses and pantaloons, have just been holding a Woman's Dress Reform Convention in Washington. The reform contemplated is the abolition of the crinoline, long skirts and paniers, and the adoption by the women of the blous or frockcoat and loose pants or zouave trousers, à la Mary Walker and Lydia S. Has brouck. At the meeting on Wednesday evening last the audience was mainly composed of half grown boys—young scamps attracted by the fun. They enjoyed hugely the stirring opening discourse of the Presidentess on the proposed dress reform; but the rasping down of General Grant by Doctress Hasbrouch was a glorious treat—better than the circus, or a tirade from Sprague on the Senate, or tearing speech on Congress from Andy John-The indignant Lydia had seen it bla zoned abroad in the newspapers that the patriotic Mary, the presiding genius of the Convention, had been honored with a message from General Grant that "he would receive her when she came dressed in garments suitable to her sex," and, accepting this offensive report as gospel, the eloquent Lydia proceeded to rasp him down. General Grant, she said, would need a new

minister to prescribe the fashions for Bridget

in the kitchen and the lady of the White House in the parlor, and the women must obey the Grand Mogul or be denied the privilege of entering within the august presence of his lordship. (The boys, in full accord here put in, "Go it, old gal; go it.") The inspired lady then went on to say that, as she was attached editorially to the first paper in New York (stick a pin here) which had raised the banner of Grant, her claims ought to be recognized in the reconstruction of the Cabinet (Here the boys, with good will, shouted "Bully!") Then she talked about women not being admitted to the presence of royalty without donning the trappings of the court "But here," she continued, "we find our republican President, but lately a hauler of logs and a tanner of skins, dictating court suits to women." (The boys, forgetful of their gallantry, here shouted "Hurrah for the tanner!") Then the learned doctor woman enlarged on the skill, merits and valuable public services of the doctor women generally, and of Mrs. Doctor Mary Walker especially, in the war, and said that for the mos part they had "men for husbands whose ideas of right and justice are not formed amid the fumes of tobacco smoke." (The boys here spontaneously responded "Hit him agin.") And she did "hit him agin." in saving that the labors of these good women were directed to strengthen, purify and elevate humanity, while Grant's smoking vice will curse the lives of thousands. And she 'hit him agin," and a very unladylike blow it was, in saying that these excellent women were able to aid in earning themselves homes "instead of depending on the charity of crafty politicians to buy them presents of houses. (This fairly brought down the house in three cheers and a tiger.) The lady orator, after some further remarks on "the tobacce polluted atmosphere of the White House, subsided. Doctress Mary Walker then stepped forward

to the rescue of General Grant. He had not denied her admittance (in her frockcoat and zouave trousers), because she had never applied to see him in the White House; but President Lincoln on one occasion had sent her word (one of Old Abe's jokes) that "he was afraid to see women who wore pants.' This explanation gave great satisfaction to the boys, as putting the saddle on the right horse; and it does settle an important fact in history.

We have now to submit to these two courageous and learned dress reform ladies that it will be worth the trouble to try the experiment of a call upon General Grant in frockposts and nantaloons. He has so far re nized all the advances made in women's rights and negroes' rights, and recognized them handsomely in his appointments to office; Indians likewise. Moreover, he received a deputation of Mormons the other day, whose customs are more reprehensible than any costumes we know of in this country; and as there is nothing in the constitution, the republican platform or the Tenure of Office law denying the right of the ladies to wear the breeches, we think he would prove to be not as "Old Abe" was, "afraid to see women who wear pants."

AT STEWART'S. -It is noteworthy that even with all the intricacy in the collection of money that exists at Stewart's, where the principle is that no one is trusted, the money is yet not safe. No clerk is permitted to take money at the counter, but when a purchase is made the money and goods are taken away together to be passed through a dozen different hands, to the great detention of the buyer. It is supposed that one account will so guard another that the money must all go into the till, but a man is in custody charged with a theft of \$4,500.

Sorry to HEAR IT .- That the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have no intention of making a summer reconnoissance of St. Domingo and the other islands of the Gulf of Mexico. We are sorry because we think that such a visit would result in the acquisition of the yellow part of St. Domingo, and that this would be a good diplomatic flank movement on the black part and on all the neighboring islands.

More Surges.-Half a dozen scolding vomen held a convention at Washington to reform themselves out of petticoats, and one of them made a speech reciting the reasons why Grant ought to make her a member of his Cabinet. One of the reasons was that she was assistant editor on the paper that first bore the Grant banner to the people of the State of New York.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILROADS.-We have heard that accidents happen in the best regulated families, but were not aware that this was also true of railroads. Now we know that roads that are perfect in all respects are the only ones on which accidents occur, and that disasters occur, indeed, in the exact degree in which the roads are excellent. In future the happening of an accident must be taken as prima facie evidence that a road is all right. For further particulars see report of coroner's inquest into the last catastrophe.

Brotal Treatment of Italian Music Boys. There are numerous Italian boys who go about our city in groups of three and four-They pick up a few pennies here and there by entertaining people with music. These boys are, in great part, kept by some person who pretends to support them, and who, from day to day, sends them out to gather what they can from the public. Few in our city are cognizant of the suffering to which these little fellows are exposed and the brutal treatment they receive from their masters. If they return home at night with a certain satisfac tory sum they are given bread and water and sent to their apology for a bed. If the amount fails to satisfy their brute owners they are frequently soundly thrashed and sent to bed supperless. There appears to be little chance of escape for them from this cruelty. If they endeavor to reach the country districts they are taken and returned, or, if arrested, are claimed by their masters, who, representing themselves as parents or guardians, have found little difficulty in holding on to the boys, who rarely speak English. In some cases the cruelty practised upon them for endeavoring to escape has been worthy of the Inquisition. Flax has been wound around their toes and saturated with oil; to this fire has been applied and the most excruciating torments thus inflicted. Where is Mr. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society? Where are the philanthropists who are, with tearful eyes and aching hearts, contributing weekly to the missionary cause among the South Sea Islanders?

SPAIN BOTH RELIGIOUS AND LIBERAL -In passing through revolution Spain is deter mined to avoid the religious excesses which disgraced the first revolution in France. On Tuesday a deputy entertained the Cortes with a speech which had in it a little too much of Tom Paine. The Cortes would not listen. The deputy was put down by the president. In spite of the furious assistance which came to the atheist orator from his republican friends the obnoxious resolution had to be withdrawn. At the same sitting a certain Canon Montevolu offered an amendment to the new constitution now under discussion, to the effect that the present unity of the Catholic religion and worship should be maintained: in other words that religious toleration should form no element in the new constitution. The amendment was rejected. It is thus manifest that Spain means to be at once religious and liberal. So far, so good.

THE SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPH CASE-BARNUM'S TESTIMONY.-In this queer spirit photograph case Barnum, the showman, has been examined as a competent witness in the general humbug business. A very competent witness. He testified that he had devoted some time to the detection of humbugs; that he had seen a great many "spooks," and thought it was only necessary to see them to believe in them; that the woolly horse was woolly and a curiosity; that the mermaid was represented to him to he what he represented it to be to the public that he never endeavored to have a profound belief regarding Joice Heth, whose spirit could not be brought down at his request to Bogardus' gallery, because, he was told, the old lady's vitality was too much exhausted; and finally, when asked whether as a public entertainer he ever presented matters to the public falsifying the facts and taking money therefor, that he may have given the naked truth a little drapery. The modest Barnum is manifestly an old fossil belonging to the prehistoric period, long before Rev. Black Crook Smith's "naked truth" was exposed at Niblo's

SICKLY SENTIMENTALISM .- The "cruelty to animals" mania is taking a curious turn. Day before yesterday a pigeon shooting match was speiled by the appearance of a police squad. The party which had assembled to witness the skill of the two gentlemen who were matched against each other was dispersed. The pigeons will probably suffer death by having their necks wrung, and the sentimentalists who spoiled the match will eat pigeon pie for the rest of the week There is a limit beyond which the weakminded lovers of animals and haters of energy should not be allowed to pass. They are becoming a worse pest than the men who have justly been arrested for cruel treatment to the brute creation. There is room enough for them to exercise the peculiar bent of their minds without interfering with that which is simply innocent amusement. At the present pace they will soon prevent the killing of animals for food, and even water will be prohibited because it contains animal life.

ANOTHER BOSTON NOTION. -- Boston propriety has been startled and shaken by a little tremor of the earth, and now till the end of time men will hear of the Boston earthquake. The Lisbon uneasiness will be forgotten in the

Cool. -One of our courts is asked to com pel a merchant to fulfil his contract for wages with a clerk dismissed because "his services were of no value, his habits dissipated and that he was in league with other parties to commit larcenies on the premises.

AN OPENING FOR DISAPPOINTED OFFICE-SEEKERS .- In the reopening of the recruiting service of the United States Army.

Demoralization of the Republican Press

Something positive is before the public in regard to corruption in the newspaper press, and the public will no doubt note particularly the quarter in which the corruption is seen to exist. For thirty-five years the HERALD has been pointed at as the great sinner, and the HERALD establishment as the centre of all corruption that could be covered by the word blackmail. Professional moralists, guilty of every crime denounced in the decalogue, covered their doings for a while by the very unction of their onset against us, making us the target of diatribes that assumed the proportions of a moral war. The point of the animus was always the same. Rogues political, rogues social, rogues clerical, rogues musical and theatrical, rogues financial. rogues, in short, of every possible stripe and style, finding they could not use us, finding that we always bore testimony to the public against their schemes, sought to invalidate that testimony by abusing us. They did as the lawyers do when the testimony of a witness is particularly inconvenient. They try to prove that he is not worthy of credit. was the point of clamor against the HERALD.